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The import of Siementhal cattle showed even more clearly that one breed or crossbreed cannot show good results until the necessary prerequisites are provided. Disappointing results were obtained with the Siementhal, as with the Montafon and later with the Gray Isker breed. The crossbreeds produced retained little of the individuality of the original breeds except faint morphologic signs, such as color, etc.

Gray Isker cattle were imported from Bulgaria during the occupation, for the purpose of increasing the life span, working ability, and to a certain extent the milk-producing capacity of native stock. These produced good results largely because they are raised under somewhat similar conditions to those existing in Macedonia.

Similar results, and sometimes even less satisfactory ones, were obtained with the import of other kinds of livestock (sheep, hogs, etc.).

Various kinds of livestock were imported into Macedonia after the liberation to increase the life span and milk-producing capacity of native stock.

Good results, which justified the imports, were attained on farms which provided the proper conditions, such as good and adequate food and proper care, and where the imports were biologically nearest to the native stock. This was the case with the Oberintal cattle imported from Austria. At "11 Oktobar", the state breeding farm at Bitolj, this breed showed good acclimatization, and although it did not receive entirely adequate or proper food, care, and shelter, it gave a daily milk production of 12 to 14 liters.

Montafon cattle were imported through UNRRA before the end of 1945, and were placed on the "Vardar" Breeding Farm at Skoplje. Montafon bulls from Switzerland, and cows and bulls from Slovenia were also imported during 1948 and 1949.

UNRRA Montafon cattle, imported in the fall, produced up to 31 liters a day ("Eleanora's" record) on the breeding farm. The cows adjusted well, were sufficiently moderate in food consumption, made excellent use of food, but were particularly sensitive to external conditions and disease. Montafon bulls imported from Switzerland also adjusted easily when they were distributed to state farms and progressive farm cooperatives. Montafon cattle brought from Slovenia did not show the same aptitude for adjustment as the UNRRA Montafon breed showed. A large number of the former became infested with ticks and contracted disease. Some died, and the rest gave very poor milk production. The Montafon cows imported from Slovenia probably had difficulty in adjusting because they were brought in during the summer heat. Today, even this breed has been successfully acclimatized and shows a good milk-producing capacity when it is given good care, food, and maintenance, as at the "Lisenko" farm at Skoplje, which has cows like "Alegra" that give 22 liters of milk daily.

Red Ukraine cows were imported during 1947. These cows came in an undernourished condition and were all old, the average age being about 8 years. They showed varying aptitude for acclimatization and varying milk-producing capacity. Those which were and are at "Lisenko" are excellent milk producers, as is evidenced by "Amizom", an 18-year-old cow that gives 22 liters of milk daily. Selected younger cows of the same breed at the Agricultural Technical Institute at Tetovo and the srez cooperative at Gostivar demonstrate considerably poorer milk-producing capacity as the result of somewhat poorer care and food.

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Because of the shortness of the time and the lack of specialist personnel, it has been impossible to reach any conclusions regarding cross-breeding with native Gray Vardar cattle and Red Metohija breeds.

A large number of Siementhal cattle were imported earlier in 1949 for some cooperatives, for srez and local farms, and especially for the City Council in Skoplje. The cattle which the srez cooperative in Kocanina procured received very poor food, care, and shelter, and were infested with ticks. Some starved and the others would have also if they had not been removed to "Progress", the former state farm at Skoplje. The situation was similar for those cattle which the City Council of Skoplje procured. These will live and give favorable results only if their care and food are altered significantly.

Mistakes were also made in horse breeding, but in considerably less degree, for few horses were imported. Imported horses of the Nona breed from the Vojvodina, which were sheltered in very unhygienic, cramped, and dark stables, given improper and inadequate food, unprofessional treatment, and bad care, were not able to fulfill the purposes for which they were imported and confirmed that the Nona breed has no place in Macedonia. Up to the present, a considerable number of these horses have died or have had to be distributed to state farms, but even there the conditions are not very favorable to them.

Horses of Arab stock from Bulgaria, Serbia, and Croatia, and Lipica horses from Croatia, which adjusted rapidly to the new conditions (which were actually not essentially unlike those under which the horses had formerly lived) were procured later.

Karakul sheep from the USSR and Merino from France and Croatia were imported for the purpose of improving native breeds and types of sheep. The results of these imports have been unsatisfactory up to the present. Some of the sheep from Croatia arrived in a poorly-fed and unhealthy condition, and many died, showing that they are quite delicate and need considerably more care and better food and shelter than it is possible to provide for them. The losses will be even greater with the remaining sheep if they do not receive exceptional care.

Mongol swine from Serbia and Croatia and white Czech hogs from Czechoslovakia were imported for swine breeding purposes.

Mongol swine have confirmed their reputation as regards the characteristics of their breed and have shown, at the same time, that they answer the needs of a large part of Macedonia. Experience with white Czech swine indicates that they are not suitable for breeding purposes in Macedonia. They show considerably little productiveness (the average litter is 6 pigs); they require much food, special care, and good shelter; they are less resistant to various sicknesses and to external factors.

Few foreign breeds of other livestock have been imported except a certain number of Leghorn and Rhode Island chickens, which have been assimilated into native stock of the same kind.

The import of various kinds of rabbits (Angora, Chinchilla, Giant Belgian, Vienna Gray, etc.) has also proved to be valuable.

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